The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2047

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8. 1742.

N°. 2045.

urther Considerations *on the* True Nature *of* GOVERNMENT.

THE true Method, therefore, of anſwering the Ends of the Revolution, is to return to thoſe Sentiments on which the Revolution was grounded; that is, to reſume our ancient Veneration and Reſpect for the Laws, and our hearty and ſincere Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion. This would baniſh Corruption, which, tho' it is declaimed againſt by Parties, is, by all Parties, encouraged. It would bring Sobriety, Induſtry, and Publick Spirit, which for flouriſh'd amongſt us, and which have been deated, and, in a Manner, excluded, by falſe Notions Liberty and Politeneſs. It is in vain to expect ſuch a formation, either from the Influence of the Governor from the Acts of the Legiſlature. It muſt from ourſelves, from a thorough Conviction of Miſchiefs and Miſeries induced by ſlighting Laws and divine. If the Government ſhould interpoſe, poſition to check Vice would immediately be call'd dges to *deſtroy Freedom*; and the People would be couraged to arm in Defence of their Follies, as they to mob in the Cauſe of *Gin*. To expect any thing the Legiſlature, before a Spirit of Reformation nes general, muſt flow from Want of Penetration. Repreſentatives of a People will reſemble the they repreſent. This then is that ſhort, that in, that eaſy Method, which I propoſed, and which alone anſwer the End. It is ſhort, becauſe it deupon us to let it take Place: It is certain, beno Power can hinder it: It is eaſy, for it reſts our Will. I ſhall carry this ſtill farther, and ſhew, ſuch a general Diſpoſition in the People of *Britain* ſelf to ſolve thoſe three Queſtions which have ſo long us, and which are as likely to perplex us as

, firſt, with reſpect to Parliaments: If the Body electors were but Men of Probity, and thoroughly their Senſes, they would ſo order their Choice that ould depend upon themſelves, whether they ſhould *Annual*, *Triennial*, or *Septennial* Parliaments. If on were extinct, all Queſtions on this Head muſt ; and while Faction continues they never will. A who encourages Diſcord, Party Prejudice, and ue Dependence, in his own Election, may give himirs of Patriotiſm in the Houſe, and talk either for gainſt *Septennial* Parliaments, as his Intereſts lead ; but at the Bottom he muſt be ſenſible, that his Conduct would make *Annual* Parliaments the greatgrievance: And where there is no Conformity beween the Tongue and the Heart, a Man is like to do his ry but little Service. But, if laying aſide all Influ- Men of Fortune would rely on the Affections of Countrymen, or their Countrymen would have enough to think Obedience due only to God and ce. Intrution, the Reaſon of the *Septennial* Act would and it would be repealed, not as a Grievance, but Reſtriction now become uſeleſs.

The ſame thing would neceſſarily happen with reſpect Army. A Spirit of Sobriety and Religion, if it appeared in the Nation, would quickly diffuſe itmong them. There is nothing immoral in the ion of Arms, nor are Soldiers, properly conſider'd, uſeful Members to Society. But let us admit it be otherwiſe, a Sober, Religious, and Free Peoever be awed by an Army: We ſee this expeally in the *Swiſs*, who are formidable, even to the powerful of their Neighbours, not becauſe they merous but becauſe they are *free* and *brave*, which Conſequence of their being untainted with our Notions. In ſhort, a Spirit of Virtue and Inwould make a great Part of the Army needleſs, us of all Apprehenſions of the Remainder: if we grow more and more licentious, Tuand Seditions will neceſſarily be more frequent. ſhew the Neceſſity of Soldiers in a ſtronger bring the Civil Authority under too great a De- on the Military Arm, and thereby endanger erty, which our Fathers tranſmitted to us, and we pretend to be ſo fond of.

to the King's Revenue again, it would not be dan- how much ſoever miſtaken in Proportion, beit would want proper Subjects to work upon. it be true, that univerſal Virtue is not to be , yet if a few only are corrupted, they will be conſidered in the Light of Minions; and *ſuch* our *Engliſh* Hiſtory ſhews to have been much more dangerous to their Maſters, *than to his Subjects*. Beſides, we ſhould in this Caſe be ſure of having this Matter ſet right the next Opportunity, which would be ſufficient to quiet the Minds of all prudent and well-meaning Men.

I am very ſenſible, that Schemes of this Sort may ſeem chimerical; and that our modern Politicians will ſtile all Exhortations of this Caſt empty Declamations, flowing from a Spirit of political Methodiſm. But, by their Leave, Ridicule in this Caſe will not do the Turn: If this Scheme is impracticable, let them ſhew us one that is not ſo, otherwiſe they will make Amendment a thing impracticable; and conſequently the beſt thing we can do is, to continue quietly as we are. Now, for any Methods they have offer'd for theſe twenty Years, they have certainly been utterly impracticable. I do not ſay this, becauſe they have been rejected in a certain Place, but becauſe they have produced no Effects upon themſelves. If the Principles they promote had any real Efficacy, we ſhould ſee it in their Practice. In religious Matters, we ſuſpect the Man of Hypocriſy, who leads an ill Life with a good Creed. Now I ſee no Reaſon why this ſhould not hold in Politicks, or why we ſhould take a Man's Word that he is a Patriot, in Contradiction to his Behaviour. A Man out of Power may expreſs his Patriotiſm as well as if he was in; he may live much upon his Eſtate, ſhew great Kindneſs to his Tenants, promote the Welfare of a neighbouring Town, contribute to Publick Works, diſcourage Immorality and Vice, and ſhew an abſolute Diſintereſtedneſs wherever his Property obliges him to meddle with Elections or other publick Affairs. The true Patriot will ſhew his Principles in this Manner, and the falſe one will ſhew his Want of them. If therefore notwithſtanding all the ſtrong things that have been ſaid and written in Support of what of late Years have been ſtiled Patriot Principles, no Spirit has appeared conformable to ſuch Principles, in the Actions of thoſe who pretend to them, then may it be fairly concluded, that their Scheme is impracticable. I will now prove, that mine is not ſo enthuſiaſtick, or ſo little to be expected ever to take place, as they would repreſent it.

We obſerve in private Men, that if they who have good Senſe are capable of thinking ſeriouſly at times, they never fail to get the better of their Paſſions at laſt, tho' they may be hurried into great Inconveniences by them for a time. The ſame may be obſerv'd of whole Nations: They act according to their Prejudices, and in ſpite of all the good Advice that can be given them, for a certain Space; and then, Experience having convinc'd them of their Error, they fail not of changing their Conduct, and applying to their true Intereſts. There are many Inſtances, in the *Greek* and *Roman* Hiſtories, of this; but without aſcending ſo high, we need only remark, that tho' never any Nation acted more enthuſiaſtically than the *French*, in the Days of the *League*; yet, in the Space of a few Years, their Sentiments were generally changed, and the Death of *Henry* IV. was as much lamented, as his Acceſſion had been oppos'd. Our own Chronicles afford many Teſtimonies of the ſame thing; ſo many, that it would be tedious to repeat them. If therefore Reaſon teaches us, that a wiſe and thinking People, (as the *Engliſh* have always been reputed) may be expected, on a View of the Evils brought upon themſelves by the Indulgence of a petulant Party Spirit, to drop this Manner of Acting, and endeavour by their future Prudence to remedy the Miſtakes they formerly fell into; and if Experience likewiſe demonſtrates, that in former times they have done this; why are the Schemes I offer to be look'd on either enthuſiaſtick or impracticable? Is not this groſly inſulting the *Engliſh* Nation? Is it not treating them as a Crew of abandon'd People, capable of any Sort of Miſchief for the preſent, and incapable of Amendment for the future? Shall we eſteem ſuch Writers Patriots, as paint their Countrymen in theſe Colours?

[*To be continued*]

HOME PORTS.

Dartmouth, Jan 3. Yeſterday ſail'd all the homeward bound Ships except the Catherine Galley, Van Houghton, of and for Amſterdam from Curacao, who ſtill remains here. This Day arriv'd the Dove, Roberts, of and for this Place from Oporto. Wind W.

Weymouth, Jan. 4. Wind W. N. W. Yeſterday ſail'd the Happy Deliverance, Coulter, from Guiney for London. Came in the Happy Return, Guillum, from Southampton for St. Malo. This Day ſail'd the William and Mary, Tucker, and the Elizabeth, Turner, both for London.

Comes, Jan. 4. Wind W. On the 2d ſail'd the Mercurius, Bil, of and for Middleburgh; on the 3d ſail'd the Coning David, Foukes, from Morlaix for Rotterdam, and the Fortuna Galley, Luyties, from Bourdeaux for Hamburg. Remains the Norwich Man of War, with the Ships mention'd in my laſt to be under her Convoy.

Portſmouth, Jan. 5. Came to Spithead, the Benjamin, Pidgeon, from London for Portmahone; the Hopewell, Harvey, from Guernſey for Dunkirk. Came into this Harbour the Sarah, Baſſett, from Guernſey, the Charming Sally, Eaſt, from South Carolina, with Pitch and Turpentine for this Port.

Dover, Jan. 6. Wind S. S. E. Arrived the Molly, Bowne, from Philadelphia; the Lynn, Roſſier, from the Weſtern Iſlands; the Sally and Molly, Lynch, from Carolina laſt from Virginia; and the Thiſtle, Atkins, from Boſton for Amſterdam.

Deal, Jan. 6. Wind S. S. E. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Parham Club, Newton, for Gibraltar; the Exeter Merchant, Hunt, for Exon. Arriv'd the Sea-horſe, Thompſon, for Virginia. Remain the Ships as per Yeſterday.

Graveſend, Jan. 6. Paſs'd by the Tomlinſon, Tomlinſon, from Barbados; the Sea-horſe, Thompſon, from Virginia; the Amelia, Pate, the Alexander and Jane, Peirſon, and the St. Thomas Wallace, all from Maryland; the Happy Deliverance, Coulter, from Guiney; the Stubbington, Maugier, from Leghorn; the Bom Succeſs e Bom Frin, Pereira, from Lisbon; the John and Eſther, Fowler, from Gottenburgh.

Arrived

At Naples, the Gibraltar, Mickell, from Leghorn.

At Leghorn, the Jacob, —, from Falmouth, having been 72 Days on her Paſſage.

LONDON, January 8.

Laſt Night arriv'd a Mail from *Holland*, but no Letters from Vienna, and other Parts of the Empire, which our Correſpondents impute to the Badneſs of the Roads by the Froſt.

They had juſt receiv'd Letters from Italy of the 27th ult. N. S. which ſay, That Dominick Ozorio, a great Merchant at Naples, has fail'd for a conſiderable Sum, and that other Bankruptcies were expected, the Trade of that City being already vaſtly decay'd by the War.

As to the Paſſage demanded of the Pope for the Spaniſh Forces thro' the Eccleſiaſtical State, it is ſettled that they ſhall march thro' Montalto, Monteſiaſcone, Foligno, Tolentino, and the Bologneſe, after which they are to demand Paſſage thro' the Modeneſe, in order to enter into the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, paying ready Money at a Price fix'd for their Proviſions. The Regency of Tuſcany has likewiſe conſented to the Paſſage of Part of thoſe Forces thro' that Duchy, rather than hazard the Deſolation of the Country by a Refuſal, or a Delay till Orders ſhould arrive from the Great Duke; tho' the Number of the Forces there does not amount to 6000 Men. The Piedmonteſe Troops are got into the Viguevaneſe and the Lomelline, but have not yet reach'd to the Milaneſe; to which the King of Sardinia was preparing to march in Perſon at the Head of his Army, in order to be proclaim'd Duke of Milan.

Letters of the 25th ult. O. S. from Hambourg ſay, they had a Report that the Auſtrians had gained a conſiderable Victory over the Allies near Budweis. Their Advices from Petersbourg were, that the Czarina has made M. de Beſtuchef Vice-Chancellor of the Empire of Ruſſia, in the room of Count Oſterman; and that the Civil Offices were hereafter to be fill'd by none but Ruſſians, only the Foreigners that have Commiſſions in the Army are to be continu'd *pro tempore*.

Letters of the 24th ult. from Ratisbon ſay, they had a Report there likewiſe that there had been an Action in Upper Auſtria between the Auſtrians and Bavarians, to the Advantage of the former, who had made themſelves Maſters of the Towns of Ens and Lintz.

Thoſe of the 25th from Manheim ſay, they had a Report there too, that after the Velt-Marſhal de Neuperg had found Means to cut off the Communication between the Troops of Pruſſia and Saxony and thoſe of France and Bavaria, a bloody Engagement enſu'd, to the Diſadvantage of the Allies; and that 'twas given out, that the Velt-Marſhal de Khevenhuller had penetrated with his Army within two Leagues of Munich.

They add from Petersburgh by Way of Berlin, that Count Charles de Biron, one of the Brothers of the late Duke of Courland, who lately ſerv'd againſt the Turks and ſignaliz'd himſelf particularly at the Taking of Oczakow, is recall'd from his Baniſhment in Siberia, and reſtor'd by the Czarina to all his Employments and Honours.

The States-General have appointed the 3d of next Month for a Day of ſolemn Thankſgiving, Faſting, and Prayer.

On the 22d ult. the Bethlehem, a Dutch East-India Ship bound for Batavia, was caſt away on the Flemiſh Coaſt between Newport and Oſtend, when 70 or 80 Men of the Ship's Company ſav'd themſelves aſhore, but the reſt, to the Number of about 200, were loſt. Two other Ships in her Company, bound for the ſame Place, were alſo a-ground, but they got off again, and 'tis ſuppos'd made for ſome Port of England.

The Modbury, Grant, from Newfoundland, is taken by a Spaniſh Privateer off the Bar of Oporto.

The Mary, ——, the Prince Edward, ——, the Two Friends, ——, and the Prince of Wales, ——, ſail'd from Leghorn for London the 21ſt Dec. N. S. The two latter were to touch at Menton.

Capt. Chamberlain of the Bonetta from Oporto writes from Spithead the 6th inſt. that on Chriſtmas-day he put into Cork with the Superb Man of War and her Prize from Caraccas worth upwards of 200,000 l.

Yeſterday Morning an Expreſs arriv'd at the Secretary of State's Office, as alſo at the Admiralty Office, from Admiral Haddock, the Contents of which are not as yet made publick.

John Rutherford, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for Roxburgh in Scotland, is appointed Captain of an Independent Company at Jamaica.

Yeſterday was held a Cabinet Council, when Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, attended and made Report to his Majeſty of the Sixteen Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate: His Majeſty was pleaſed to reprieve for Tranſportation Ann Holland, Mary Page, Heſter Burnham, and William Quaite:

And to order for Execution James Buquois, Joſeph Allen, Robert Ramſay, John Glew Gulliford, John Newman, William Warner, Samuel Shuffle, Joſeph Laycock, Dominick Fitzgerald, James Weiſh, Mary Dutton, and Margaret Watſon.

And laſt Night the Dead Warrant came to Newgate for executing the above Malefactors on Wedneſday next at Tyburn.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	00 33	Evening	01 00

Bank Stock, 135 1-4th. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 103 3-4ths to 104. Old Annuity, 111 1-half to 3-4ths. New ditto, 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89 1-4th. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 19 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank 113. Equivalent, 112.

Admiralty Office, January 6, 1741.

MY *Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty Officers and Foremaſtmen of his Majeſty's Ship the Sunderland to be removed into the Duke at Spithead; and the Petty Officers and Foremaſtmen of the Colcheſter to be removed into the Cambridge, at the ſame Place; and the Leave of Abſence which has been given to the ſaid Men being extended by their Lordſhips to Saturday the 16th Inſtant, it is their Lordſhips ſtrict Directions, that the ſaid Petty Officers and Foremaſtmen do then immediately repair to Spithead on board the Ships they are ordered to be removed into, on pain not only of loſing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried as Deſerters.*

If the ſaid Men apply to the Navy Board, they will be allowed Conduct Money, and Carriage for their Cheſts and Bedding to Portſmouth; and they will be paid their Wages for the Sunderland and Colcheſter, and alſo Two Months Wages Advance, before the Ships they will ſerve in proceed to Sea.

Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty-Office, January 6, 1741.

HIS *Majeſty's Ship the* Princeſs Carolina, *which is fitting for the Sea at Plymouth, being now out of the Dock, and wanted on immediate Service; It is the Direction of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the Men belonging to her, who are abſent from their Duty, do immediately repair on board the ſaid Ship, on pain of Loſs of their Wages, and of being taken up and tried for Deſertion. And their Lordſhips are pleaſed to let the ſaid Men know, that they ſhall not be turned over into any other Ship; and that they ſhall be paid the Wages due to them to the 30th of June laſt, before they proceed to Sea.*

Tho. Corbett.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHereas JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

Next Wedneſday will be publiſhed,
(Price Six-pence)

THE Antiquity, Dignity, and Advantages of MUSIC. A Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, September 2d, 1741. at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Choirs of Worceſter, Glouceſter and Hereford, and publiſhed at their joint Requeſt.

By S. CROXALL, *D. D.*
Canon Reſidentiary of Hereford, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

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This Day is publiſhed,

CONCIO *ad Synodum ab Archiepiſcopo, Epiſcopis, reliquoque Clero Provinciæ Cantuarienſis celebratam, habita in Eccleſia Cathedrali S. Pauli Londini Die 2 Decemb. A. D.* 1741.

A ZACHARIA PEARCE, S.T.P.
Eccleſ. Cathedr. Winton. Decano.
Edita juſſu reverendiſſimi Archiepiſcopi.

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Part III. containing, A Defence of the Literal Story of Jeſus's cauſing the Barren Fig-tree to Wither away, and His turning the Water into Wine.

Part IV. containing, A Defence of the Literal Story of Jeſus's healing the Infirm Man at the Pool of Bethesda; and his healing the Paralytick, who was let down thro' the Roof.

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PErſian Eclogues. Written originall for the Entertainment of the Ladies of Tauris. A now firſt Tranſlated, &c.

Quod ſi non hic tantas fructus oſtenderetur, & ſi ex ſtudiis delectatis ſola peteretur; tamen, ut opinor, hanc remiſſionem humaniſſimam ac liberaliſſimam judicaretis. Cic. pro Arch. Poet.

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ODES on Various Subjects. Humbly addreſs'd to the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole.

Conamur tenues Grandia: dum Pudor,
Imbelliſque Lyræ Muſa potens vetat
Laudes egregii Cæſaris, & Patris
Culpa deterere ingeni.
Phœbus volentem Prælia me loqui,
Victas & Urbes, increpuit Lyra:
Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor
Vela darem. Hor.

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Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
Balsamick Styptick

Truly prepared and ſold at the Doctor's late Dwelling-House, now Mr. Dutton's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-ſtreet.*

THIS Medicine reſtrains in a most ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood, alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menſes, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine; but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from the Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, in Bartholomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller, in Briſtol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookſeller, in Derby; Mr. Raiks, Printer, in Glouceſter; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, in Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trobridge, a Stay-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halliſax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

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